

NSS NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT

– The Netherlands –

(March 2012)

1. (Support the Universality of the CPPNM and ICSANT)

The Netherlands deposited its instruments of ratification of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) on 17 April 2011 and of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT) on 30 June 2010.

2. (Contribute to the IAEA's Nuclear Security-Related Activities)

The Netherlands has contributed financially to the IAEA Nuclear Security Fund every year since 2002. Its contribution for 2012 will be €250,000. The Netherlands also contributes expertise in forensics and other areas to the IAEA in the interests of the global nuclear security framework and nuclear security services. Finally, the Netherlands has hosted three regional training courses on physical protection, sabotage and identifying vital areas. The Netherlands has previously received International Physical Protection Advisory Service (IPPAS) missions on three occasions (2008, 2009 and a follow-up mission in February 2012), covering all its nuclear installations.

3. (Support for Nuclear Security-Related International Initiatives)

The Netherlands hosted the Plenary Meeting of the GICNT (Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism in The Hague) in June 2009 and currently chairs that body's Nuclear Detection Working Group. The Netherlands provides financial support to an NSS-related activity in Kazakhstan, the GTRI - Kazakhstan 'search and secure' programme that includes 'search and secure' training for employees of the Kazakhstani Atomic Energy Commission (KAEC). The programme started in mid-2011 and will run until the end of 2012.

4. (Contribute to Minimisation of HEU)

The Netherlands has converted all its nuclear reactors, including research reactors, to use LEU fuel. Dutch industry intends to use only LEU targets for the production of medical radioisotopes by the end of 2015.

5. (Establish a Centre of Excellence)

The Reactor Institute Delft of Delft University of Technology (one of the IAEA Collaborating Centres) will offer a Master's programme in nuclear security from October 2012. It has been developed with partner institutions in the UK, Germany, Norway, Austria and Greece, and is aligned with and supported by the IAEA. It will be open to qualified students from all IAEA Member States. Plans are to establish a centre of excellence (CoE) on nuclear security in Delft some two years after the first cohort of students have completed the Master's programme. The Netherlands supports the international CoE networks coordinated by the IAEA and will contribute to improving cooperation between centres of excellence in the region.

The Centre for Conflict and Security Law (CCSL), based in Utrecht and Sheffield, is studying the development of an international regulatory system for nuclear and radiological security and corresponding domestic legal frameworks. It has also initiated research collaboration in this

area with other members of its EU academic and research network, in accordance with its ambition to become a CoE on this issue.

6. (Enhance Efforts in Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear and Radiological Materials)

The Netherlands participates in international information-sharing on illicit trafficking in nuclear material through contributions to the IAEA ITDB, IAEA NUSEC and GICNT IAG.

In 2011, the Dutch government and the Netherlands Forensic Institute (NFI) launched a comprehensive programme to foster cooperation among nuclear and forensic institutes worldwide. It includes an interactive website providing a platform for coordination; a survey to be made of international capabilities and best practices; an international tabletop exercise to be held on nuclear forensics; and a glossary to be made of internationally accepted definitions and rules on nuclear forensics.

The tabletop exercise will be organised by the National Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security with the NFI and international partners, and will be held in the Netherlands in November 2012. Preparations for this event include the development of a multidisciplinary scenario concerning a nuclear terrorist threat with a cybersecurity component. The goals of the exercise will be to increase and promote security awareness, strengthen (international) cross-sector coordination mechanisms, and develop an education and training programme. The Netherlands will build on its experience in organising previous exercises in 2011 (CHEMSHIELD; chemical terrorism), 2010 (BIOSHIELD Global; bioterrorism) and 2009 (COBALT; nuclear/radiological terrorism).

7. (Strengthen National Nuclear and Radiological Material Security System)

The Netherlands is implementing a legal framework to strengthen measures on nuclear security, including transport security, in accordance with INFCIRC/225/Rev.5 as from 1 January 2013. It will provide for the categorisation of radiological materials based on risk assessment. The Netherlands aims to make the use of a Design Basis Threat (DBT) on cyberterrorism mandatory for the nuclear sector as from 1 January 2013.

8. (Strengthen the Role of the Nuclear Industry and NGOs in Nuclear Security)

Raising security awareness in the nuclear sector is a priority for the Dutch government. To this end, three leading Dutch nuclear operators have each been awarded a €1 million grant to further develop and improve security measures. Furthermore, the Netherlands, together with the IAEA and the World Institute for Nuclear Security (WINS), organised the first meeting of nuclear industry and institution CEOs in November 2010 with the objective of putting nuclear security high on the industry's agenda. The IAEA and the WINS concluded that this concept is useful and merits application in other countries.

A WINS workshop on the security of radioactive sources was held in October 2011 for the radiological industry. The workshop was organised in collaboration with the Netherlands Society for Radiological Protection.
